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Congress and Cuban Reciprocity.

According to the news reports, President PALMA has sent a cable despatch to President ROOSEVELT expressing the "satisfaction of the agriculturalists of Cuba over the fact that the United States Congress will shortly be summoned to consider the subject of reciprocity with Cuba, and expressing confidence that Congress will do justice to to the island by approving the treaty."

The Cuban planters hitched their wagon to the Roosevelt star in December, 1901, when in his message to the Fifty-seventh Congress the President urged upon that body "weighty reasons of morality and of national interest," and earnestly asked their attention to "the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States."

Cuban faith in the generous purposes of the American Congress has been fearfully shaken.

The long session of the Fifty-seventh Congress showed that body to be beyond Presidential control in the Cuban business. A new condition presented itself before the short session. Cuba had become a nominally independent republic and treaty relations were possible. Again the President urged action, though with less vigor and with less of insistence for generous and "substantial" reductions. Congress adjourned without effective action.

The President was cast down, but he was not destroyed. He might modify his demands for "substantial" concessions and accept instead of them a jughandle treaty, but that treaty must be effected if it took an extra session to accomplish it. Therefore it was declared unto the islanders and the world justice to Cuba.

This firm determination of the President will, of course, be adhered to. Nothing else can be expected from Mr. ROOSEVELT.

In a consideration of the present status of the matter of reciprocity with Cuba two questions appear prominently:

Do the Cubans approve the terms of , the proposed treaty? Is immediate action upon the treaty

approval. It asks too much from the Cubans in return for that which it gives conditions are the best that are likely to be granted to them by the stronger power, and that some small benefit will accrue to their industries. Therefore, on the ground that something is better than nothing, the measure, with little doubt, will be accepted by the Cubans. The special desire and earnest wish of the planters is that it shall be acted upon and disposed of, in one way or the other, without further delay. For two years their interests have been upon tenterhooks. Uncertainty has prevailed. Buyers have hesitated to buy. Sellers have not known whether to sell or to hold. Prices have been persistently uncertain. Determination of this uncertainty, even adversely, would be preferable to its continuance.

All consideration of that "moral obligation" which was so vehemently urged during the winter of 1901-1902 has practically disappeared. But a new obligation, equally potent and equally moral, has arisen. It is that we should no longer keep the Cuban planters in a state of costly and wearing suspense If our market is to be opened to them on more favorable terms, it should be so decided without further delay. If not, the Cubans should be made aware of the fact, clearly and promptly, that they may adjust their affairs to inevitable conditions.

Some opponents of an extra session have urged that it was unmecessary in view of the fact that the Cuban sugar crop is not made, and therefore not marketed, until the closing months of winter and during the spring. For that reason, it has been argued, the determination of market prices by treaty action several months before the marketing him a check for that sum. It was part of the crop is in no way imperative.

This is an error born of ignorance of sugar market conditions. The establishment of prices at the beginning of the crop is most desirable, if it be not allimportant. The reason for this is plain.

Yew planters in Cuba are now in a financial position to harvest their crop without borrowing money. A few are able to borrow upon terms which to would be exorbitant. Most must pay usurious rates. Few in the island can borrow at as low a rate as 6 per cent The rate runs from that up to 15 and 18 per cent. The prospective crop is given as security for the loan. A knowledge that his sales will be made in the spring at improved prices enhances the value of the planter's security, enables him to borrow a larger sum with which he can harvest his crop to better economic advantage, enables him to pay higher wages to his employees or to pay them more promptly.

In these facts there lies the answer

when viewed from the Cuban end. Viewed from our own end, if there be a commercial advantage for us in the proposed treaty, the sooner it is put into affect the better. There still remain, from both points of view, "weighty reasons of morality and of national interest" for immediate action upon the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

An Anniversary Perhaps of Interest

THE SUN is threescore and ten to-day. Seventy years ago this morning, a Yankee job printer from Springfield named BEN-JAMIN H. DAY pulled off, with his own courageous right hand, several hundred impressions of a seven-by-ten-inch newspaper, containing altogether about as much reading matter as is held in two columns and a half of the present issue of the same journal.

At that time the cornerstone of the Astor House had just been laid-ridiculously far uptown, many people thought. The Third avenue improvement was opening communication with Harlem. One clerk in the New York Post Office distributed "the great Southern mail," and likewise the Northern mail and the Eastern mail as fast as they came in. In all of the United States there were 380 miles of railroad in operation. The Abolitionists of the city were then beginning to be active. BEN DAY's paper was one month old when the first riot occurred in Chatham street, hard by the Tammany Hall of that time, the present Sun building. We might accumulate facts to show the difference between the New York of Sept. 3, 1833, and that of Sept. 3, 1903, but the foregoing are sufficient to

mark the contrast. Previously to his memorable physical exertion at the primitive little handpress he had established at 222 William streetjust north of where the approach to the Brooklyn Bridge overarches that thoroughfare-BEN DAY had written, or seissored, the entire literary contents of the first number of THE SUN. He had also set all the type, with the assistance of one small boy. A little later in the morning, the proprietor, editor, reporter, compositor and pressman of THE SUN resolved himself into a circulation department and attended to the distribution of his product to a not very eager public.

The price was one penny. The morning field was then occupied by seven newspapers, which sold without exception for six cents a copy. Their aggregate editions amounted, perhaps, to eighteen thousand papers a day. The only survivor of the seven is the Journal of Commerce, our single senior among the morning journals of New York.

DAY's main idea and purpose was to advertise his job office and recover some of the prosperity he had lost in the hard times of a cholera year. He had no ambition at the start to influence public that Congress should meet in extra opinion. The leading article on his first session for the express purpose of doing editorial page deplored the melancholy suicide of a young man from Boston Neither the name of ANDREW JACKSON, the President of the United States, nor that of any other statesman of contemporary prominence, appeared in his first number. One of his most sensational items of local news mentioned a burglary. three days earlier, at 50 and 60 Exchange place, where "some villain or villains had succeeded in getting \$100.

The advertisements were all bogus; that is, DAY had copied them from other As to the first question, it may be said | newspapers, merely to impart a business that the treaty finds only a qualified like look to his own little sheet. They ranged from a call for a woman to do the kitchen work at 443 Broadway to the them. But they understand that its offer of Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilly to take passengers "through by daylight" to Hartford in thirteen hours on his splendid low-pressure steamboat the Water Witch.

Such was the beginning of THE SUN. It was not pretentious, and the name of the Springfield printer holds no very illustrious place in journalistic history. Yet his modest enterprise marked a very important epoch in the development of the American newspaper, and possibly there are those living seventy years later who may feel themselves under some little obligation to him.

In recognition of the anniversary, and without further comment or autobiographic retrospect, we record these few circumstances of THE SUN's origin, leaving it to our readers to do the rest in their own friendly minds.

Joseph Barondess and Sam Parks.

In the trial of JOSEPH BARONDESS, in New York, in 1891, the evidence established a parallel to PARKS's case. The

questions on appeal must be the same. BARONDESS was the manager of the Cloakmakers' Union. After a strike in the shop of POPKIN & MARKS, a settlement was made, the employers agreeing to discharge their non-union men and to grant the wage scale demanded. But the men did not return to work. POPKIN asked BARONDESS what the reason was. The answer was that POPKIN had not settled with BARONDESS. POPKIN asked, "What kind of a settlement have I go with you? I don't owe you any money. BARONDESS answered, "You have got to pay me \$500 to have your people back again to work." Later BARONDESS agreed to accept \$100. POPKIN gave of the defence that BARONDESS took the money to distribute among the striking

employees of POPKIN & MARKS. BARONDESS was convicted of extortion and sentenced to one year and nine months in prison. The General Term in the First Department reversed the conviction, Justice BARRETT and Justice INGBAHAM holding that the threat was not, within the meaning of the them are moderate, but which to us statute, "a threat to do an unlawful injury to the property of the individual threatened," and that the offence contemplated by the Penal Code is not a threat which may be shown, alfunde, to injure property in an indirect way, but one which goes to the direct injury of a

specific thing. The third member of that court, Justice CHARLES DANIELS, dissented. The to effect his loan upon better terms or Court of Appeals unanimously agreed with Justice DANIELS and made his opinion theirs, affirming the judgment of conviction. What Justice Daniels wrote is, therefore, the law as the Court of Appeals of this State reads it.

Justice SEWELL, in granting a certifito the question of reciprocity with Cubs, cate of reasonable doubt in the Parks

case, wrote no opinion, but made a state-ment to the press, in which he said:

"To strike or to continue a strike is lawful; that h ettled in this State. So the threat, if it was a threat, vas not an unlawful one. I think there is a reasonable doubt as to its being a threat. But even if it was a threat it does not come within the Code provision. There must be the threat to do a direct injury to the person, or property of the person

But, in accepting Justice Daniels's opnion, the Court of Appeals, consisting then of EARL, ANDREWS, FINCH, PECK-HAM, GRAY, O'BRIEN and MAYNARD, agreed with him in this:

"By this interposition of his [BARONDESS'S] authority over the working people, the belief is stated to have been produced that the persons would not return to their employment until this money was aid to the defendant. And that of itself was a threat on his part to injure the property or business of the firm, for the interruption of that business would necessarily be attended with loss to the firm And a loss resulting from the suspension or inter ruption of the business would necessarily be an injury to property, and it was to avoid that injury that this money was paid over."

As to whether the injury was unlawful, Justice Daniels said: "And in all its attributes it has been brought within the protection of the Constitution of both the nation and the State by the declaration that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law."

Wait for the "Object Lesson." The only newspaper in New York which

defends the plans of the subway projectors is the New York Times, and it makes a case in their behalf which is creditable to its ingenuity.

The argument of that paper, that any attempt "to dictate to the Rapid Transit Commission what form of tunnel may or what must not be built" is an outrageous invasion of the rights of that body, seems, however, to be rather curious. Does the Times mean that the dictation must come from the projectors; that the citizens of New York who pay for the subway are guilty of impertinence when they venture to express an opinion on the subject? That is, that the master must not find fault with the servant?

Neither is the argument of the Times that the anti-ditch agitation in the case of Seventh avenue "lacks any reasonable basis" sufficiently supported by its allegation that there "the business is nearly all retail in a very small way, and therefore the sacrifice for the general benefit would be less than elsewhere. Whether business is wholesale or retail, small or great, has it not the same right to protection against destruction by a public enterprise? Evidently the Seventh avenue people are of that way of thinking. No more than the Broadway people are they willing to tolerate a dictated "form of tunnel" which will cause years of obstruction to their avenue.

The Times says, finally, that under Contract No. 2" the subway building in Broadway below Ann street will be "an object lesson in the immediate utilization of experience" which "Seventh avenue would do well to study." Undoubtedly. If the contractors are able to show New York, in the building of that section of the subway, that the work has proceeded without obstruction of the street and interference with traffic the "anti-ditch agitation" ought to cease in every part of the town. But that "object lesson" is not yet before the citizens. Let us wait and see how "Contract No. 2" turns out. An "object lesson" demonstration, not an assumption.

The Northern Securities Company.

Has the President found time to study the text of the long opinion expressed, a month ago, by Judge LOCHREN of the United States Court, in the suit begun by Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company? If he has not, it is to be hoped he will before he has finished the preparation of his next Annual Message

to Congress. The opinion was delivered by a Federal Judge, who had heard arguments by competent lawyers on each side. It deserves honorable mention as a conscientious piece of judicial work. If it shall be really studied by the President, it cannot fail "to light a candle of understanding" in a mind which has been dark since, some two years ago, he undertook, at Minneapolis, in the same State of Minnesota, to reconstruct and restate that normal relation of Government to capital which has existed far beyond the memory

of living man. The suit was begun by Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company, as the President can read in the lucid statement by Judge LOCHREN, on the averment that the formation and existence of that company are in violation of the laws of Minnesota, which prohibit combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, and the consolidation of parallel or competing lines of rail-

wav. Both of the laws relied upon, as the President will perceive, are Minnesota laws. The one relating to restraint of trade was, said Judge Lochnen, "evidently taken from the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act, which has received consideration by the Supreme Court of the United States in several cases."

The text of the first named Minnesota statute is as follows:

" SECTION 1. Any contract, agreement, arrange ment, or conspiracy, or any combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, hereafter entered into which is in restraint of trade or commerce within this State, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any of the people of this State and any of the people of any other State or country ' ' is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

The text of the Sherman Federal law of 1890 reads thus: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust

or otherwise or conspiracy to restraint of trade

or commerce, among the several States," &c. The President will be unable to discern a difference between the two enactments. Of what had been done, Judge LOCHREN

said: " The action of the defendant Hitti, in promoting the formation of the Northern Securities Company under the elecumutances and for the purposes which the evidence discloses, and investing in its stock by the sale to it of his stock in the two ratiroad com panies, involved no act, or contract, in restraint of trade, or commerce, or affecting transportation or rates, more than any ordinary transfer of rail road stock from one person to another.

The second reason pleaded by Minne sota for punishing the Northern Securi

ties Company was one which the President has much exploited, within the last year or two, when engaged in smiting capitalists. It was set forth in statute form by Minnesota in the pinch of the hard rames of 1874:

"No railroad corporation, or the lessors, pu chasers, or managers, of any railroad corporation shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchise of such corporation, with, or lease or purchase the works or frauchise of, or in any way control, any other railroad corporation owning or having unde ts control a parallel or competing line," &c.

Judge Lochnen found, as a matter of fact, that the Northern Securities Company, not itself a railroad corporation, is merely an investor. Being without franchise, power, or authority to manage, to control, or to operate any railroad its ownership of a majority of the stocks of these two companies does not, therefore, he said, come within the prohibiive language of the statute of 1874. He declared that the two corporations still remain separate corporations, with no nterests, as such, in common. The case would not be different, he added, if one natural person, having abundant capital, should buy a majority of the shares of one of these companies, and another like person owned the majority of the shares of the other company. The interest of the two persons, if they chose to act in harmony, would be the same as the interest of one person owning the whole.

The Court then burked the contention by Minnesota, that ownership by the Northern Securities Company of such a arge quantity of the shares of those two parallel railroads created a monopoly, preventing competition between these railroads, which presented a case within he mischief intended to be remedied by the Minnesota statute of 1874, and which should be held, even if outside of the language of that statute, to be within the ntention of the Legislature which enacted that statute. He denied that such ownership is contrary to the public policy of the State in seeking competition beween railroads as well as other common

Having descroved that contention, the Court uttered a sentence which the President's countrymen can but wish he would ay to his heart, and keep it there till it illumines an intelligence never so strong in fiscal and business affairs as in general literature. This is the sentence:

"The terms 'monopolies and trusts' are per iaps, in cases like this, too often applied at the par to all business enterprises requiring and em ploying great aggregations of wealth; and, in the rague sense in which on the hustings they are used to arouse envy and jealousy, forgetting the manifes necessity of such aggregations of wealth to produce the commodities, and their transportation, which our civilization and comfort require."

After those words "monopolies" and 'trusts" have been thus employed in the White House and in the Department of Justice at Washington, it is not wonderful that members of the bar of St. Paul, in Minnesota, use them "to arouse envy and malice."

If the President could rinse his mind of the "hustings," it would concur fully with the mind of Judge LOCHREN; but, till it lights? has been thus cleansed, there is, we fear, little reason to think that the Attorney General will be ordered to say frankly to the Supreme Court that the investment markets and stock exchanges have, since the last adjournment, so far made an end of the trust goblin that the President does not desire any longer to use the Court in perfecting the destruction

Aguinaldo's Railway Project.

EMILIO AGUINALDO, of whom Americans outside of Manila have heard little during the last few months, has betrayed the anti-Imperialists in a most dastardly manner. He has issued a circular letter. addressed to all Filipinos, urging them to stop gambling and cock-fighting, and to attend the public schools, learn trades and seek employment.

The revolution business is not as good as it once was in the Philippines. AGUI-NALDO recognizes the altered conditions our President did believe that a foolish waste due to American rule in the islands, and of the public funds was wrong and that the sees that his countrymen must change their habits in order to conform to the new situation. One of the projects which AGUINALDO

urges his friends to pursue is the construction of a railroad from northern to southern Luzon. He thinks the company should be organized by Filipinos and the capital supplied by native residents of the island of Luzon. That such a line would be of great benefit in the development of the country is obvious, but AGUINALDO'S championship of the plan is as interesting as the scheme itself. If he advocates such an enterprise in good faith, it is plain that he regards American occupancy of the islands for the present as a fact useless to dispute, but to be accepted and utilized for their best advantage. He realizes, undoubtedly, that nothing will win so large measure of internal freedom for the islands from their present rulers as the commercial development of the local industries by the natives themselves.

If AGUINALDO is not sincere in his advocacy of this commercial enterprise, but is attempting to organize a railroad company for political purposes, or simply to reap a personal fortune from trustful Filipino investors, his experiment will be interesting, and may be important. At present it is safe to regard him as truly desirous of building a railroad for the uses of commerce, and his countrymen, wherever resident, will do well to follow his advice, stop gambling, educate themselves and go to work.

The action of the Northwestern Railroad in excluding women stenographers from its pension list and refusing to promote them to higher places in the service of the road is specially noteworthy for one reason if for no other. "A woman stenographer must always remain such and never can be anything else," the officers of this company say Hence she is regarded as undestrable for

railroad work. That this theory is not entirely sound in so far as concerns the adaptability of women stenographers for high places in other businesses has been shown over and over again. Scores of women who set out to earn a live! bood by writing "pothooks" receive to-day good incomes as managers of some depart. ments of the houses with which they were originally engaged, or as owners or part owners of some other enterprise for which

Maratolore the opposition to we

rs has usually been beard on the notion that, as a rule, they were less compe-tent than their male contemporaries, and the

fact that this idea has disappeared, at least in the case of the railroad company in ques-tion, should afford not a little satisfaction to the fair and fleet-fingered ones.

The inconsistencies of the Bailey Auto nobile law in its application to the registry of automobilists in New York city have been learly defined. Begause of those defects the law was recently declared by the Court of Special Sessions to be unconstitutional. Now another feature of the obnoxious measure is to be seen in its true light outsid

of the metropolis, namely, on Long Island. mitting the erection of signboards here and there in towns and villages directing that automobiles shall be run not faster than eight miles an hour within certain limits. This section provides that eight miles ar hour shall be the maximum speed of metor vehicles when within one-half mile of any post office in the State, "if the authorities having control of the highway or highways within such distance indicate" that automobiles must "slow down to eight miles" by erecting on the side of the road signs to that effect. Town authorities are practically empowered to place these signs as far apart

"Provided that if the territory beyond the said limit of one-half mile of any post office is built up to such an extent that in the judgment of the authorites having control of such highway or highways speed should be reduced beyond such half-mile imit of the post office, that then, in such case, the authorites having charge of such highways and highways. it es having charge of such highway or highways may erect such signposts at a greater distance than one-half mile of such post office and at the limit of such built-up portion of the highway, and there-upon no automobile shall be run within such distance thus established at a rate of speed in excess of

It will be seen that by the terms of this clause the phrase "built up" is rendered meaningless, so far as concerns towns and villages, inasmuch as its interpretation is left entirely to the local authorities. Moreover, this portion of the law robs of all its significance the provision contained in a former section that

"No ordinance rule or regulation adopted by the authorities of any municipality * * * shall require an automobile or motor vehicle to trave, at a slower rate of speed than twenty miles per hour within any town or village outside of the territory within which the speed is restricted by the latter part of this section

Contrary to the prediction of some of the deluded individuals who urged the passage of the Bailey measure, the police authorities on Long Island, or at least very many of them, have seized upon the oppor tunity afforded by the law to erect eightmile-an-hour signs virtually from one end of the territory under their control to the other. Whether the houses are 100 feet or several hundred feet apart, the automobilist finds himself liable to arrest if he exceeds a speed of eight miles an hour-the limit allowed in the heart of a city.

An Old-Fashloned President

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Wh should THE SUN so persistently hold up to ridicule our esteemed fellow citizen Grover Cleveland? Admitting that Mr. Cleveland ideas of the duties and the obligations of the Chief Executive were rather crude and old fashioned, that he did believe in enforcing aw and order with Federal troops instead fostering, recognizing and advertising the permitted to rest? Did he not faithfully and conestly try to do his duty according to his

Can we expect, in this advanced and strenuous age, that he could have realized the opportunities he had to use the army and navy for self-glorification? Imagine United States Navy pounding its bottom out on the rocks and shoals of Buzzard's Bay firing salutes and kicking up no end of a row. spoiled the sport of Mr. Cleveland and his neighbor, Mr. Jefferson.

got the dignity of his position as to prefer fishing to naval parades. It may be possible that it was because fishing is cheaper. He could not wreck a battleship with a fishing rod, and isn't it easier to tell fish stories than to explain why the people should pay for a senseless display and for repairs to our ships caused by uncharted rocks and foolish "flying

wedges"? Mr. Cleveland seems to have preferred duck shooting to sham battles between the army and navy. Can it be possible that it was because one charge for a big gun costs more than all the powder and shot he could use in season? Don't forget that he was so indiscreet as to buy his ammunition like a plain every-day sportsman. Are we to be humiliated to the extent that we must admit that people might object?

It seems strange to us now that Mr. Cleveland should so far forget the dignity of his position as to attach himself to a modest lighthouse tender for his duck-shooting trips. Why didn't he order out the fleet-or least have the Dolphin, Mayflower and Sylph placed at his disposal? I forgot that ome of these ships were not in the navy at that time but he could have had others. His guides could have led the ducks a side tied in pairs and he could have killed lot of them, and possibly saved money for the people by furnishing fresh ducks for the ships larder

I might continue, but what's the use? Mr Cleveland was not up to date. The people do not care to hear about a Presi

dent who could forget politics, who did beieve that "a public office is a public trust, who did believe that he was elected to serve the whole people, and who did not believe in advertising himself at the people's expense. The Know-Nothings in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SITE You were it rror 'n Monday's Sun as to the Know-Nothings

electing a Governor of New York in 1856.
In 1854 Danie F. Ul man was their candidate for overnor, standing third in the poll. Myron H. lark Wh g and temperance candidate, being successful over Horatio Seymour by a few hundred votes The success of the Know-Nothings in 186 was in electing, not the Governor, but Joel T. Head the author, Secretary of State, together with In 1866 very little was left of the party the Re publicans electing John A. King Governor by an SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 1

The error referred to by Mr. Rutland was The sentence, "In 1855 they the Know-Nothings) elected Governors and egislatures in New York, Ac., should have ead "Governors or Legislatures."

New Things in Cup Poetry To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Please print It's unique:

Robert and I went down the bay With his aunts and with my aunts We followed Shamrock all the day .

And of course she followed Reliance There is nothing remarkable in the mere fact, bu as a specimen of Cup poetry without the word "de name" to U I think it is entitled to consideration.

The Curring of the Pie. To THE POITOR OF THE SUN SIR. Your corre-pondent '204 Weeks Married," to to day's SUN neems something of an iconoclast with his age ot necessary to be violent.
It is the busband's duty to cut the pie

NEW YORK, Sept. 7

THERE TIMES MARDING New York, Aug. 31.

Private Dalzett's Opinion of Tom Johnson TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR- SIE: He to the wild ass of the Demo Populist party braying for Bryan lie is the Wandering Willy of the Whooping Hobo ite is the Wandering Willy of the Whosping Hobo frat, and the man with wheels and bugs and things in his head.

J. M. Datesta.

PANAMA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Will That State Permit Selfish Interests at Segeta to Apoil Ste Future ?

To the Entres or THE SUN-Sir: Ever since that Reptember day in 1513 when Vasco Nuffes de Balbon looked down from the summit of the Andes on the Pacific Ocean and realized that it was separated from the Atlantic by a narrow isthmus only, the navigators and merchants of the world have fully appreciated the advan-tages to be obtained by the construction of a canal toat would connect the waters

of the two seas. For centuries the immensity of the task orbade its undertaking, but in recent rears engineering science has demonstrated its feasibility, and the people of the United States now stand ready to furnish the capi tal necessary to construct it and the power

Our last Congress authorised the Presiient to negotiate a treaty with the United States of Colombia providing for the cession of the territory through which it is proposed the canal shall pass, and the commercial world rejoiced in the belief that the great work would soon be consummated.

These expectations, however, have been sadly disappointed by the course of the Colembian Congress, and the question is now presented whether the most eligible oute for an isthmian canal shall be abandoned because of the inability of that Congress to appreciate the inestimable advantages that would accrue to Colombia by its construction and the indifference manifeeted by that body to the requirements of the outside world.

It is useless now to consider what moives or influences operated at Bogota. THE SUN has suggested that it is possible that the people of Panama, one of the States forming the Colombian federation, and the one most vitally interested in the canal because the proposed route lies within its boundaries, may refuse to abide by the decision of the Federal Congress. and, rather than lose the great opportunity now offered for insuring the prosperity of the community, may assert their independence, cut loose from the federation, and on their own behalf make us an offer to comply with the terms rejected by the Colombian Congress. The latest news from Panama indicates that such a movement is at least contemplated, and it must be admitted that there is ground for its justification.

When the thirteen colonies threw off the yoke of George III. they issued a Declaration of Independence, in which they enumerated "the causes which led to their separation." The first of these was: He has refused his assent to laws the most whole

ome and necessary for the public good. The Colombian Congress, in its refusal to ratify the canal treaty which would secure to Panama a prosperity which it can never attain without it, has committed the same offence against Panama that our forefathers charged against the British King, and the people of that State would be but following an illustrious precedent if they declared their independence of Colombia. The influx of American capital and

energy that would follow the inauguration of the canal would soon convert the country through which it passed into a land of plenty and health. What we should do for Panama were we to construct the canal there may be judged from what we have done for Cuba. Contrast the condition of that island five years ago with what it is now. Yet our occupation of it was but temporary and our interest in it indirect. But in Panama we propose to construct a canal that shall be owned by the United States and protected by its sovereignty for all time to come, and through which the commerce of the world shall pass. We propose to pay to its present owners \$40 .-000,000 and to expend \$200,000,000, if necespenditure a large part will go directly to the people of Panama, to its real estate owners, to its farmers, to its merchants and to its laboring classes. In our own insary, to complete the work. Of that exterest we shall look to the sanitation of the country, and do for Colon and the city of Panama what we did for Havana and Santiago. Yellow fever and malarial diseases will disappear before American science and American engineering in the isthmus as they did in Cuba. All this we stand ready to do if we have the chance.

It is not the part of the United States to foment a revolution in Panama against Colombia, nor is it its duty to discourage it. It is for the people of Panama to decide whether they will consent to be deprived of an opportunity that will never again be

There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the food, leads on to fortune: Is bound in shallows and in miseries. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. J. S. T.

Jostling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the new Dalquiri plague, which appears to be a highly con-tagious and intensitied form of the yellow fever which Dr. - I mean Brigadier-General - Wood stamped out in Santlago" comes among us it may not be an unmixed evil. It might teach us

In Bagdad or Cairo one may traverse the narrow est streets for years without personal contact with even the hem of anybody else's garment. The people are afra d of the bubonic plague. In Bos ton Philadelphia, Squeedunk, &c., and, I be leve, even in Chicago, peaceable persons are unmolested by passers by. Here, it is jostle, jostle, bump slam, bump, jostle the whole time, with a cynical brutality that is extremely retating

The street manners of Manhattan are simply the civilized in their own borough become contam inated on the Manhattan side of the Brdge and push and elbow and jounce and jostle as disgust ingly as if bred on Cherry Hill. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

An Distorate Transparency

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT: It must be a vonderful exhibition, that which is taking place at the Madison Square Garden, which causes the great transparency on the tower to blaze out t World and our Boston cousins with the device:

FASHON SHOW

But, then Fashion and the Schoolmaster were never dear friends; but think of the scandal to NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

Men Who Lived Too Soon. Weilington had just been christened the Iron It sounds pretty good." he admitted, but I think

they might have made it Radium!"

Content, however, in the knowledge that he had proved himself active in throwing off Napoleon, he accepted the title graciously Victor Hugo had just completed "Les Miserables "But," asked the critics, "why did you make Val-jean go through the sewers of Paris?"
"It was the worst thing I could think of," he fai

tered. Forty second street had not been torn up With profuse apologies for his apparent oversight, he begged them not to meniton it to the

A Model for Mer hes. She is not like other maidens.
And she doesn't stop to print; When you take her to go driving

She is ready in a wink And to "be there in two minutes Means she'll be there in the sam

ENGLANDS NEWSPAPER HOARI one Nipes of Files That the Britis

Museum Will Store at Hend-From the London Daily Chronicle. His Majesty's Office of Works is just beging, at Hendon, to raise a house in which to: of newspaper files now at the British Museu will eventually be deposited. There is a who newspaper land in the Museum a land fro which a file of almost any modern Englis paper can be dug out. Space gets mor valuable at Bloomsbury, and this building necessary at Hendon for the storage of "new

papers and other printed matter" rarel

equired for use That is the definition which a Parliamentar statute applies to the purposes of the Hendo annex. It also requires that the "new! papers and printed matter so removed" be made available on due notice being give at the Museum. In other words, the new papers at Hendon will be brought to Londo for reference when they are needed Need less to say the files that are constantly being needed will not go there at all. Under th Copyright Act copies of newspapers ar British Museum. The newspaper mounta this has produced can, in the tri phrase, better be imagined than describe In fact it could not be described, becau much of it is buried away in the basements the Museum. The figures as to the sets newspapers and fortnightly and month publications received there, are, however ufficiently eloquent.

In 1900 the number of such sets contribute by London was 1,226; by provincial Englan Wales, and the Channel Islands, 1,664; t Scotland, 288, and by Ireland, 222. The figures show a total of 3,400 sets, representing 220,369 single numbers of papers and kindre publications. The number of sets in 18 was 2,472, and the single numbers of pape 170,838—a striking increase on the ten year However, there has been a slight drop. For

was 2,472, and the single numbers of papel 170,838—a striking increase on the ten year However, there has been a slight drop. Fe 1801 the sets numbered 3,170, and the sing numbers 208,582. Last year the number of sets was 3,222, comprising 199,067 single numbers. It is worth noting that of these sets rathmore than a third were published in Londo and the suburbs. When Colonial and foreignewapapers are added, it will be seen which a harvest flows to the Museum. Ever twelve months it literally gathers into its no well-filled vastness huge loads of printer paper. Yet so carefully kept are the flithat they can readily be consulted, even whethey are purely local papers. The gener reader does not want them, but it is interesting to learn that perhaps they are most frequently needed for their reports of law case. The treasures of newspaper history, which the British Museum is so rich, will, goes without saying, abide where they are Nobody is likely to be consulting the Mecurius Gallobelgicus of 1588, in the sens in which files are usually consulted. The copy of the forerunner of newspapers, as is regarded, stands by itself, strange curiosit So does the spurious English Mercuric of abouthe same period, and the Weekley Newses fully thirty years later. The Mercurius Politicus of Sept. 2, 1658, had an account the death of Oliver Cromwell. By Januar 1861, the Mercurius Publicus was describit the hanging of the bodies of Cromwell and Iroton. Between times the Restoration has come, and on May 30, 1660, the Mercuriu Publicus reported the proclamation of Charil Publicus reported the Pub

THE APPALACHIAN PARK. The Protect Approved From the Point

View of Enlightened Porestry. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It we with great interest that I read your editori of Aug. 29, in regard to the proposed App achian Park. I have just returned from the heart of the Great Smoky Mountains of wester North Carolina, where I have been worki

with a party for the Bureau of Forestry. hit the keynote when you said it essential to establish good roads and go accommodations first. Other things w follow in due season. The law will be able penetrate every ravine and ascend ever

denuged, simply of the game that still remain there is fast disappearing. Laws are not el-forced. Turkeys, bear, rabbits, quall ar-squirrels are shot all the year round. The Government has stocked the streams with the California trout, but these are belt hooked out almost as fast as they are put inhooked out almost as fast as they are put in.

In order to ascertain the sentiment of the natives regarding the proposed park, I mad numerous inquiries. Not one of them we opposed to selling his possessions to the Got ernment. In fact, they were anxious to have the region become a park, many of them expecting then to become guides.

One has only to visit the Smoky Mountain to be impressed with their beauty: but the beauty will never be enjoyed by our peopuntil good roads are established, and the whole placed under a wise, liberal and judicious management.

I think Victor Hugo's saying, "The beautful is as useful as the useful," applies exaction to only one of the most beautful regions our country and the fauna dependent direct upon it, but you inundate the properties lyin in the lowlands with streams of liquid mud.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 1. order to ascertain the sentiment

Those Who Know When They Are Licked, as Those Who Don't. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Having lo two races, had not Lipton everything to gain as nothing to lose by urging a race in the recent north east storm? Shamrock was probably the best bo to windward in a big sea. With his mast and to mast in one stick, may it not have been that he fear we might improve our chances by housing our to

Lipton's sportsmanlike conduct, but I beg leaves call to the attention of many Americans who has lost their heads and wish to see the cup cross the water the following quotation from a careful prepared article on "Yachting" in the English ec ion of the August World's Work

I yield to no man in admiration of Sir Thom

Upon of the August World's Work.

Valkyrie II. was worthy of the most splend year in yachting annais: for then first the Prince Wales's Britannia took the water, and this yachthough not more than a match for Lord Dunraven eventually avenged him by beating Vigilant English seas.

Sir Thomas, God bless him, knows when he lekted and says so, but I substit the the control of the season of the legical season. licked, and says so; but I submit that the aner mous author of the above and a great portion of t English public for whom he wrote don't know wh iey are licked, and I would remind my vola friends who have prayed for a Shamrock victor that there has been a remarkable consensus amor students of human nature as to the proper cour

to pursue with people who do not know when the are licked. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. In digging under the foundations of the Da Chronicle office in Fleet street, London, a we preserved skeleton of the extinct woolly ritt as found. It has been sent to the South Kensin

ton museum. Meale Muriel Dowle, the "Girl in the Card thians," from whom Henry Norman, M. P. w. recently divorced, has married Edward Pilageral who climbed Aconcagus, and who was

lent in the divorce suit Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria, nephe of the Prince Regent, is playing first violin in to orchestra of the Munich opera house this summa during the Wagner performances. He is a surge-and attends to his clinic before going to rehearsa The Prince is 44 years of aye and is a General

At the Prague National Theatre a ryste of twel Bohemian operas is being given here Smetano The Soid Bride The Six Smetano "The Sold Bride The Kiss Widows" "Dailbor." The Second The Bra burgers in Bohemia and The Dovid's Wall aldes these the list comorises Dyoraics "Rusasis and "St. Ludmilla." Fiblich's "The Fall of Ancous and Operas by Karl Kovarovic and Operas by Karl Kovarovic and Operas by Dr. William Playfelr the London gynecolors rendered a few years ago died at his andrews comby. He was a brother of Lord Playfair and

years of age. The libet involved a breach of po-fessional accreey. He was attending the night his brother in law, Sir James Kitson, and him that he had reason to suspect her chastify consequence Sir James out off her allowance the trial it was shown that Dr. Playfair had be

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